

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shaw, Toms & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY the fifth day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon when the subject of Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Meetings of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:-

- (1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three million dollars) divided into 300,000 (Three hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$250 (Two hundred and fifty cents) per share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from \$10 (Ten dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents).
- (2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
1346

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1916. 1329

EXHIBITION.

by
M. KINSEN.
(well known landscape painter)
of
WATER COLOURS.

KOMOR & KOMOR'S
ART GALLERY
Open on MONDAY the 18th Dec.
for five days only.

MR. KINSEN is on a tour of the world and gives Hongkong a chance to see and purchase his wonderful paintings at Messrs. Komor & Komor from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916. 1339

COLUMBIA

NEW

DANCE

RECORDS.

- 569 (Mighty Lak A Rose " Waltz
A Perfect Day "
- 569 (Tina " "
Dion-A-Brac "
- 5684 (On with the Dance " "
Cease "
- 5691 (Leo Feist Medley One-Step
At A Georgia Camp Meeting "
- 5687 (The Magic Melody Fox-Trot
Georgia Grind "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTI) COAL

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTI, TIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTI or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL, (either cargo or bunkers), are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbour) Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents COWIE Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
137

INTIMATIONS

LECTURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

CAPTAIN PELLIER has kindly consented to give a LECTURE on "Central Asia as the meeting-point of Eastern and Western Civilizations" on THURSDAY, the 21st December, at 5.15 p.m.

All those who are interested are cordially invited.
By kind permission of His Excellency The Governor, the Lecture will be given in the ball-room at Government House.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong Old Volumes Society.
Hongkong, Dec. 15. 1336

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB BOGEY COMPETITION.

A CUP has kindly been presented for a BOGEY COMPETITION at FAULING on December 23rd, 24th and 25th.
Entrance Fee \$2.00 each Round.
Players may take out as many cards as they like during the three days.
Proceeds to be given to War Charities.

MIXED FOURSOME COMPETITION.

TWO CUPS have kindly been presented for a MIXED FOURSOME COMPETITION on Boxing Day, 18 holes Medal Play under Handicaps. Entrance Fee \$3.00 per couple. Proceeds to be given to War Charities. Players select their own opponents. Entries close at Fauling, December 26th, 10 A.M.

W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1916. 1338

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB BOXING DAY.

MIXED FOURSOME HANDICAP MEDAL PLAY. Players receive half of their aggregate Handicaps. Post Entries. Players may start at any time during the day.
An Express Train will leave Kowloon at 10.08 a.m., first class passengers only.
W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916. 1345

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE WINTER "BISLEY"

NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE TEAM AND CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT 17 Teams, 65 Competitors.
Stonecutters' Range.
BOXING DAY, December 26th, at 10 A.M.

Messrs. The ALEXANDRA CAFE will supply Tiffin on the Range if ordered on or before December 26th.

SERVICE OF LAUNCHES.

MURRY PIER and Stonecutters Inland.

OUT
Murray Pier (dept.)
8.45 a.m. Army Service Launch
9 a.m. Victoria
9.15 a.m. Naval Launch
9.30 a.m. Police Launch
9.45 a.m. Army Service
10.30 a.m. Victoria
2 p.m. Victoria.

HOME
Stonecutters (dept.)
4.30 p.m. Army Service
5 p.m. Victoria
5.15 p.m. Naval Launch
5.30 p.m. Army Service.

These launches will run mainly for the convenience of Competitors and Officials on the Range. They may also be used free of charge by any person in service uniform, and by ladies.

Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916. 1319

HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served in the GRILL ROOM and DINING ROOM on the following days:

CHRISTMAS DAY.
BOXING DAY.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BAND in attendance. Plan of tables can be seen at Hotel Office.
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916. 1344

NATIONAL MISSION.

A WISH has been expressed by many of those who attended the Services and Addresses last week that they would like to subscribe to the expenses of the Mission.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. M. Humphreys, 18 Queen's Road, will be glad to receive any further donations from any who have not subscribed and wish to do so.
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916. 1343

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON
TURKEYS, GEESSE,
CAPONS, CHICKENS,
AND
HAMS.

Order Early
to
Avoid Disappointment.
137

"To make sales is not enough—
you must make friends."

"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT

TOBACCO &
CIGARETTES
HAVE BEEN MAKING
FRIENDS FOR YEARS

W.D. & H.O. WILLS

"Constant growth signifies constant merit."

"HOW LONG YET?"

GERMANY'S QUESTION: WHEN WILL PEACE COME.

Writing from Rotterdam on October 18th, Mr. Leonard Spray says:—

In consequence of their method of representing the position to the people, the German Government are now faced by the same difficulty as, in other days. Then, when the Kaiser boasted of innumerable victories and conquered enemies, his subjects asked: "Why not peace?" Now, in these later times, they have been told the French and British have broken their heads against the iron wall of the German armies in the West. The Allies, say enemy military critics, have sought a decision on the Somme, put forth their full strength to achieve it, and failed; therefore they must realise that the defeat of Germany is impossible. "Then why does not our own Government offer them peace terms?" is the question now on the lips of the undecided people. An answer to this cry, ever growing in volume, is attempted by Major Morait. Peace can never be offered, "so long as the enemy sees a chance of victory grinding us down." Peace can only be achieved, he argues, by Germany continuing her war of defence. Quotations from this remarkable article are:

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS.

"Whilst the guns are never completely silent, there are from time to time pauses here and there along our long fighting front. It is as if for a drawing of breath by the millions under arms, and the question lies on all lips, 'How long yet?' This is also asked by our people at home. They rejoice over the bravery of their armies, their success in defence and attack, our invincibility on all fronts, near and far. But still they ask 'How long yet?' There could be no more honest witness that we Germans love peace more than war, not from weakness, but on account of the absence of bloody instincts which seek a quarrel, lightly throw themselves into it and carry it to such fury as we have lately seen among the races in Wallachia. We wish for peace, but we must be known as not to be misunderstood. Our enemies reckon upon firing us out in a war of arms and starvation. Two years they waited for the critical moment, and now they get their hopes on a third winter war."

In the meantime, out there, with unrelenting self-sacrifice, our men have fought against their own hearts and feelings, against peace and home desires. They have disappointed the enemies' hope of our exhaustion, and our officers' corps, now taken for the greater part from wide circles of the population, does its duty in leadership, the exceptions only affirming this rule. Our people ask when there will be peace. The man who is not awayed by his feelings and is hard against himself, so the time demands, when thus appealed to, will remember it does not lie in our power to offer peace as long as the enemy sees his chance of victory in grinding us down. Who of us is able to find out whether or not Gray and Asquith have a 'completely united and confident nation behind them,' as the English Press says? Who would dare to announce with apostolic certainty that in the Russian or French views of the war anything has really altered. It is true that they must realise in those countries the bad results of Europe's suicide, but with this they only wish to heal their own wounds, and are quite agreed to bleed Germany to death. The eyes of the enemy must learn to see before they can grasp the narrow competition between their salvation and ours, and this can only be brought about by our victory and holding out."

There is no other recipe. If we should not, on other grounds, the diplomatic would never reach the end and the line of which the enemy would only be a new period of annihilation. The

English and French are dissatisfied with the "battle of decision" on the Somme. We must admit it would be a thorn in our flesh if during the slow advance of the English peace were suddenly to come.

After quoting a recent remark of a Danish journal, that however the war ends, history will speak of Germany as a whole nation of heroes, Major Morait says:—
"We cannot be satisfied with such honour. It is a question for us of air and space to live, and we can only gain this in a victorious war of defence."

AMAZING SOMME LIES.

In the meantime, the Somme operations continue to be treated in an utterly misleading style. The motif of every despatch and comment is the same as that of the German official communiqués, only the key is pitched higher. If half what has now been said were true, there would be nothing left except for the German armies to walk to Paris, over the corpses of French and British soldiers. Every little fight of the last week—at any rate, all those in which the Allies have gained ground—has been exaggerated into a last grand attempt to break through. Pictures are drawn of British and French soldiers marching to death in ten deep columns along miles-wide fronts, of course mown down in heaps by the German infantry. Here is one example, appearing by order in nearly all the latest German papers.

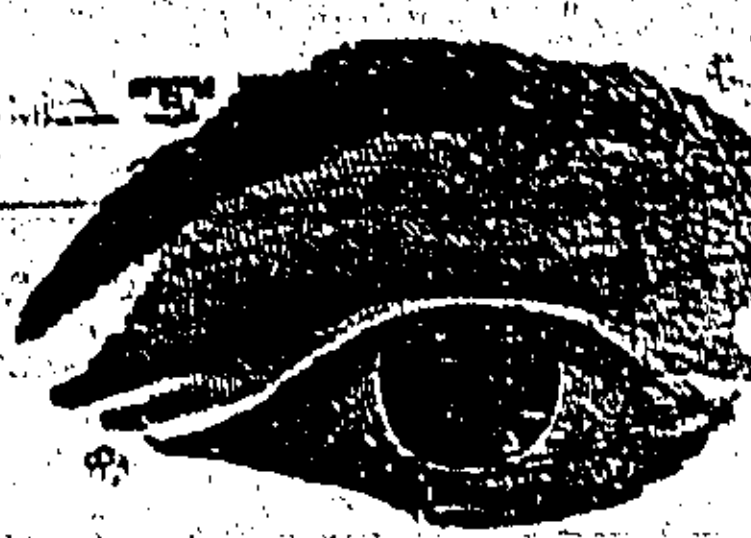
Further particulars of the last few days' fighting show more and more clearly that the attacks between October 9th and 10th are to be classed among the greatest operations of the whole Somme battle. Dapenne and the Peronne—those were the objectives of these stupendous efforts of the English. The extraordinary extent of the enemies' expenditure of ammunition showed clearly his intention to make a decisive attack. Apparently in the hope of having levelled by this exercise of artillery an easy road to victory for their infantry, the English and French advanced on the whole line in thick masses—six to ten waves one behind the other, and behind them again thick columns led by officers on horseback. The shouting and cheering masses stormed forward towards what they regarded as certain victory. All the more shaken were they by what followed. Death by a rich harvest. Notwithstanding days of the heaviest bombardment, vast of sleep, the impossibility of receiving sufficient supplies, as the communications behind them were threatened, the German infantry had held out, and still had strength to continue to hold out. Great was the determination with which the enemy, notwithstanding most bloody losses, stormed forward anew. In the superior fire of the German infantry, machine guns, artillery, the thick columns of the enemy, were in some places literally mown down. It is beyond all doubt that on October 12th the enemy sought a great decision, namely, to break through in great style.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. FOR ALL CHESTS.
BOTTLES 1/6 AND 2/6

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100 BLDG. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDA, YOSHINO, KANE,
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINOH, KAMAYAMADA, HIRAI
& OTUBARI COLLIERIES

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL

Head Office:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu,
Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga,
Hankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
Hongkong, Haiphong
and Canton.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI
Cables:—A1, A. B. C. 5th Ed.
Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHONGKING: Messrs. Gearling & Co.
MANTILA: Messrs. Macondray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co. Ltd.
GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1390.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE—MROHANTS, Wholesale
& Retail Importers, Fig Iron and
Sundry Goods Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOOY STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A B C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process,
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS									
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH ON THRESHOLD	DEPTH OVER KEEL		RISE OF TIDE				
			ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	NEAPS					
KOWLOON									
No. 1 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 2 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 3 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 4 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 5 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 6 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 7 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 8 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 9 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 10 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 11 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 12 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 13 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 14 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 15 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 16 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 17 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 18 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 19 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 20 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 21 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 22 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 23 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 24 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 25 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 26 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 27 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 28 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 29 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 30 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 31 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 32 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 33 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 34 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 35 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 36 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 37 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 38 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 39 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 40 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 41 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 42 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 43 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 44 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 45 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 46 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 47 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 48 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 49 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 50 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 51 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 52 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 53 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 54 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 55 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 56 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 57 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 58 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 59 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 60 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 61 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 62 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 63 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 64 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 65 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 66 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 67 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 68 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 69 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 70 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 71 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 72 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 73 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 74 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 75 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 76 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 77 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 78 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 79 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 80 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 81 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 82 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 83 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 84 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 85 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 86 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 87 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 88 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 89 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 90 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 91 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 92 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 93 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 94 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 95 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 96 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 97 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 98 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 99 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 100 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
KOWLOON									
No. 101 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 102 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 103 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 104 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 105 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 106 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 107 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 108 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 109 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 110 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 111 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 112 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 113 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 114 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 115 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 116 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 117 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 118 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 119 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 120 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 121 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 122 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 123 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 124 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 125 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 126 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 127 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 128 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 129 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 130 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 131 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 132 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 133 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 134 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 135 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 136 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 137 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 138 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 139 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 140 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 141 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 142 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 143 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 144 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 145 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 146 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 147 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 148 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 149 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 150 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 151 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 152 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 153 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 154 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 155 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 156 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 157 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 158 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 159 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 160 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 161 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 162 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 163 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 164 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 165 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 166 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 167 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 168 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 169 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 170 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 171 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 172 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 173 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 174 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 175 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 176 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 177 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 178 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 179 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 180 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 181 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 182 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 183 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 184 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 185 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 186 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 187 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 188 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 189 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 190 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 191 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 192 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 193 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 194 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 195 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 196 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 197 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 198 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	11			
No. 199 Dock (Kowloon)	107	17	12	11	12	1			

GILBEY'S SPEY-ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

Is Guaranteed to be made from Pure Malted Barley
in a Pot Still.

10 YEARS OLD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

BY old established British Firm
SUNDRIES EXPORT MAN, only
experienced men with impeccable
references will be considered.
Reply—“Export.”
C/O CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1918. 1348

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
FRIDAY,
the 22nd December, 1918, at
11.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.
About 800 CIGARS.
850 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
“Superfine.”
1050 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
“Crown Prince.”
2800 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
“Non Plus Ultra.”
Train—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1918. 1349

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
the 23rd December, 1918,
at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET.
**SEVERAL CHILDREN'S MODEL
MOTOR CARS**
length about 5 feet.
These are first class models in appear-
ance and finish and are pedal driven.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1918. 1350

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porce-
lains, Embroideries, Curios etc. at
Old Post Office Building.
Legislative Council Meeting.
4.30 p.m.—Hockey Match on U.S.R.C.
ground; Volunteers v. R.G.A.
5.15 p.m.—Lecture at Government
House by Capt. Pelliot.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22—
11 a.m.—Meeting of the Licensing
Board.
SATURDAY, Dec. 23—
N.O.—Auction of a Motor Cycle at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9 p.m.—Extra Performance of
“Kismet.”
SAT. 23, SUN. 24 & MON. Dec. 24—
Bogey Competition at Fanling.
SUNDAY, Dec. 24—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s.
“Taishan.”
MONDAY, Dec. 25—
Public Holiday.
TUESDAY, Dec. 26—
Public Holiday.
10 a.m.—Winter “Bisley” at Stone-
cutters.
10 a.m.—Mixed Foursome Competition
at Fanling.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—
11 a.m.—Auction of Salvaged Cargo ex
s.s. “Wesley” at the Kwai Wo
Godowns and Kowloon Godowns.
THURSDAY, Dec. 28—
4.30 p.m.—Hockey Match on U.S.R.C.
ground; Volunteers v. 74th Punjab.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Chinese New Year Day falls on
January 23rd.

A coolie was knocked down and
injured severely by a passing train near
Fanling station yesterday.

A silk hat and a silver-mounted
Malacca cane were taken away in error
from the University after the recent
Congregation on December 14th, and
if returned to the University will be
restored to their owner.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the follow-
ing donations to the funds of the Hos-
pitals—

Lat Kwai Pui... \$50
Chan Pih Chun... 50
Tang Chi Ngang... 25

THE “POLAYON” FIRE.

JUDGMENT BY THE MARINE COURT.

Commander Beckwith, R.N., at the
Marine Court gave the Court's decision
in the enquiry into the cause of the fire
on the s.s. *Polayon* at Kowloon Dock on
November 2nd. The Court was com-
posed in addition to the President, of
Com. Gibson R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*, Capt.
H. W. Walker, master of the s.s. *Kiung-
tung* and Mr. Jas. MacDonald, Govern-
ment Marine Surveyor. The owners of
the *Polayon* and the applicants for the
enquiry are the Asiatic Petroleum Co.
and that company was represented at the
hearing of the case by Mr. F. C. Jenkin,
instructed by Mr. Hooper, of Messrs.
Johnston, Stokes and Master's office.
The Dock Co. were represented by
Mr. H. W. Looker of the firm of Messrs.
Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.
The judgment of the Court was as
follows:

We find that on the 2nd November
1918 the British steamship *Polayon*,
official No. 136,811, of London, was lying
alongside the wharf of the Hong-
Kong and Whampoa Dock, Kowloon,
for repairs. A fire broke out on board
this ship at about 8 a.m. on the 2nd
Nov. 1918.

We are of the opinion that the fire
started in the engine room at the fan
casing and ignited gases given off by
kerosene from the tank at the fore-
end of the store room. We find that
through the conflicting and unsatisfactory
nature of the evidence, it is impossible
to form any definite conclusion as to
the actual cause of the fire. The Court,
however, is satisfied that the fire was not
caused by either spontaneous combustion
or an explosion mechanically produced. We
also wish to add that there was no evidence
of arson.

THE DOMINICAN MISSION IN THE FAR EAST.

SEVENTH CENTENARY.

The Dominican Mission in the Far
East celebrate their Seventh Centenary
on the 22nd inst. The Order was
recognized by Pope Honorius III on the
22nd December 1216. The centre of
the celebration is at Manila, where
all the Bishops &c. from various
Missions in the Far East will meet,
including the Rev. Father F. R. Noyl,
the Procurator in Hongkong, who left
here last week to attend the celebration.

GOLF.

CANTON GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. W. D. Kraft has won the cham-
pionship of the Canton (Tungshan) Golf
Club beating S. R. Brown on the 38th
green one up. Mr. Kraft has now won
the Tungshan championship twice
successively.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

12.30 p.m.
Indes Del... 130 1/2 buyers
China Sugars... 138 sellers
Malabons... 130 sales
Hongkong Dock... 37 buyers
China Providents... 130 sellers
Cement... 8.80 sales
Shai Cottons... 11.75 sales
Yangtze... 11.10 sales
Yangtze... 6 sellers

WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping
cough be careful to keep the
living chamberlain's cough remedy as
may be required. This remedy will also
liquify the tough mucus and make it
easy to expectorate. It has been used
successfully in many epidemics and as
it contains no narcotic or other injurious
substance it is perfectly safe. For sale
by all Chemists and Druggists.

BLINDED BY THE WAR.

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON'S APPEAL.

There will, we believe, be a general
desire in the Colony to contribute
towards the fund for which Sir Arthur
Pearson has made the appeal which
the Eastern Telegraph Company has
kindly transmitted to all parts of the
Empire, and which was printed
among our cables last night. We
have been asked to open a Subscrip-
tion List for the Fund. We need
hardly remind our readers that the
Hon. Treasurer of the General War
Charities Fund is always open to
receive subscriptions for any particu-
lar charity, and we learn that several
subscriptions have reached him in
the course of the day for this particu-
lar object.

One of our readers has kindly
intimated his desire to contribute £10
towards the Fund, and we shall be
only too pleased to receive any
further donations; and to pass them
on to the Hon. Treasurer of the War
Charities Fund for transmission to
Sir Arthur Pearson.

The appeal made by Sir Arthur
Pearson to the Press of the world is
as follows:—

I request you to ask your readers
to send a New Year's gift to help
the men blinded by the war. Their
numbers are increasing very
rapidly. I have nearly 800 learn-
ing to be blind and nearly 200
more coming shortly from hospital.
One hundred and sixty already
taught to read Braille and to type-
write are settled in useful and
profitable occupation.

A large permanent fund is
needed to ensure adequate super-
vision and assistance to these and
others following. The courage,
determination and rapidity which
is shown in overcoming the handi-
cap is beyond all praise. I
trust those possessing the inestim-
able gift of sight will send a New
Year thank-offering for the benefit
of those who have given their eyes
for the Empire.

The above is sent through the
courtesy of the Eastern Telegraph
Company.

ARTHUR PEARSON,
St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park,
London.

LECTURES BY MR. DENMAN FULLER.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give a series
of lectures, to which all are invited,
on “Musical Appreciation” on Mondays,
January 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th, at
the Helena May Institute. A collection
will be made at the conclusion of
each lecture on behalf of the Fund
for Blind Sailors and Soldiers.
The object of the lectures will be to
enable those present to obtain a deeper
knowledge and appreciation of good
music, particularly of the type less
seldom heard. The compositions play-
ed and explained at the first lecture
(January 8th) will be Beethoven's F.
minor (Chopin), Prelude and Fugue in
G sharp minor (Bach), Sphinx (Cyril
Scott). At the last lecture Mr.
Fuller will deal with pieces suggested to
him by the audience.

By kind permission of H. E. Sir
Henry May, Mr. Denman Fuller will
give a Piano Recital in the Ball Room
at Government House at the end of
January, and at each of the four lectures
he will refer to and speak of the prin-
cipal works he will play at that Recital.

WAR CHARITIES.

A BRITISH TOTAL OF
£50,000,000.

A recent London message says:—

A sum of £50,000,000 was subscribed
to war charity funds in the two
years of war, including donations
from the Dominions and Colonies.
The total includes £20,000,000 for
the relief of distress and the
re-establishment of men returning to
civil life, £26,000,000 for the sick and
wounded, £80,000,000 for comforts and
£10,000,000 for assistance to the Allies.
The Prince of Wales National Fund
now totals £6,000,000 of which three-
fifths have been spent chiefly in
meeting soldiers' allowances of which
the War Office has delayed pay-
ment. The comfort fund includes
£1,500,000 spent by the Y. M. C. A.,
Church Army, and Salvation Army for
the entertainment of fighting men in
the training camps and abroad. The
sum of £28,000,000 was collected for
Belgian relief. Half of this sum has
been spent by the Neutral Commis-
sion in Belgium and £3,000,000 has
been spent in feeding clothing and
lodging Belgian refugees in Britain.

A CANTON SENSATION.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR MURDERED IN THE STREET.

A sensation has been caused in Canton
by the murder of a newspaper Editor in
the public street after he had been
dragged from his office by a gang, who
subsequently represented that they were
sent by some Military authority in the
City.

The murdered man was Mr. Li Hui
Cheun, Chief Editor of the *Nam Yuet Po*.
What the reason for the murder was
is not clear, but it is probably to be
found either in the fact
that the paper has been bold enough
to denounce evil conduct on the part
of the soldiers in the city; or, it
may be due to the fact that the
paper had taken up an attitude of
hostility to the granting of gambling
monopolies by the local government.

The gang of six men—four
of whom wore long silk coats,
the other two—wearing short
coats—called at the office about 2 p.m.
on the 17th inst. and asked to see the
Chief Editor, with whom they
wanted to “discuss some advertising
question. Being admitted to Mr. Li's
office, they dragged him into the
street. Some of the staff followed and
called the police, but the gang told the
police that they were acting under
instructions from the military authori-
ties, and they would resent the inter-
vention of the police. As they dragged
their victim through the west gate a
military officer in full uniform question-
ed them, and on receiving a reply in a
very low tone of voice, he allowed them
to pass. When near a side-street the
crowd which had followed were turned
back, the gang pointing revolvers at them,
and about an hour later the news reached
the office of the paper that the Editor
had been shot in the street and that
the murderers had fled.

A petition signed by the Editors of
all the Canton papers has been presented
to the authorities asking for the arrest
of the murderers and for adequate
measures to be taken to afford protection
to the public against such outrages in
the future.

JAPAN AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The following Tokyo message appears
in American papers received by the last
mail:—

The Associated Press learns that Japan
has agreed not to make a part of her
peace conference demands the right to
hold permanently the South Sea Islands,
which were wrested from Germany at
the outbreak of the war. Several of
these islands, which belong to the Caro-
line and Mariana groups, lie not far
from the American island of Guam, the
American terminus of the Pacific cable.
It is understood that the United States
has informally expressed a desire that
these islands should not become the per-
manent property of the Japanese Empire.
Inasmuch as they were captured
through the joint operations of the
British and Japanese fleets, it is under-
stood the United States first took up the
question with Great Britain and that a
joint suggestion was made by Great Bri-
tain and the United States that Japan
should not insist upon the permanent
maintenance of the islands.

In view of Japan's promise to accede
to the joint request it is believed likely
that Japan at the peace conference will
seek compensation in some other direc-
tion, perhaps in the affirmation of her
rights in the Chinese peninsula of Shan-
tung, of which Kiao-chau is the great
naval base.

The islands in question are now ad-
ministered by the Japanese Government.

FILIPINO CLAIM AGAINST UNITED STATES.

\$6,621,861 TAKEN FROM ISLANDS.

Representative Arroyo has presented
a joint resolution asking the Congress
of the United States to reimburse the
Philippine Government in the sum of
\$6,621,861.06, an amount which accord-
ing to the author of the measure, was
taken from the Philippine Government by
the Americans and was spent for
military purposes not necessary to the
Filipino. These expenses, the reports
of the Secretary of Commerce and Police
show, covered a period of nearly six
years, from August, 1898 to June 30,
1903.

Mr. Arroyo alleges that the above
amount entirely spent by the United
States Government for military pur-
poses, has never been returned to the
Philippine Islands in spite of the fact
that such a return is justifiable. The
maintenance of an army in the Philip-
pines and the expenses incident to it
are not the obligations of the Filipino
but of the United States; and therefore
it behoves the latter to return to the
former government the expenditure of the
money spent at the time mentioned.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

GAMBLING IN CANTON.

PEKING, Dec. 19.

The Cantonese Anti-Gambling Society
in the capital has wired to prominent
Cantonese both in Shanghai and Canton
inviting them to establish branches of
the Society to carry on the propaganda
against the revival of gambling in
Canton.

CHINA'S BUDGET DEFICIT.

PEKING, Dec. 19.

The Budget deficit for the ensuing
year is shown as \$140,000,000. It has
been decided to cover it by an increase
in the land tax.

JAPANESE INVESTMENTS IN KWANGTUNG.

PEKING, Dec. 19.

A Japanese financial syndicate
known as the Hing Ah Co. and the
Government of China have come to
the following understanding:—

1.—That in the event of China
requiring funds for working the Siu-
chow and Tungkwon mines (in
Kwangtung), the first option shall
be given to the Hing Ah Co.

2.—That the Government should
pay three lakhs of dollars to the
Company as compensation for the
cancellation of the agreement signed
on September 10th.

3.—That the Government will
furnish other security for the money
already advanced by the Company.

THE ROMANCE OF SURGERY AT CHANGSHA.

The following is reproduced from the
Yale-in-China Quarterly:—

It is pretty to hear our men and
women returning from Changsha tell of
the impression made by our surgeon,
Dr. Hume, when this skilled man
struck the wilds of Changsha. As the
writer understands it, Dr. Hume and
Yen, during their years among the Chi-
nese, have long done surgery and most
difficult and varied cases, as it were,
under the most awkward circum-
stances and with poor facilities or none
at all. The story of Hume's first opera-
tion in the street with the patient resting
on a box has often been told. But
while they are trained specifically to other
lines of the profession and have done it
because there was none else to do it.

This man Branch is one of John
Hopkins' latest Southern gentlemen,
handsome as a Cavalier, one of the most
popular men of his time at Baltimore,
and skilled to the lance until the outbreak
of the faculty could do no more for him.
He then topped off with some private
practice in Macon, Ga. and on Christmas
Day, 1915, after a desperate journey in
small boats from Hankow, he landed
with his bride at the Provincial Capital.
There was business awaiting him never-
theless—a number of cases that could
not be delayed. The whole staff gather-
ed round—Dr. Hume and Yen, and the
foreign trained Chinese physicians,
surgeons and nurses attached to the Yale
plant on one hospital staff or another.

Branch's technique, they say, was a
revelation and a joy for ever. The
rapidly the sure touch, the unerring
skill with which this favorite pupil of
the great surgeons of Baltimore laid
open the tissues, and caught up a muscle
here, a nerve there, and protected
arteries, and cut out the offense, and
bound up the patient—speeding one
unconscious Chinese man off as another
was brought in to the table—it must
have been an impressive display of skill
old China. The rapid work of this new-
comer to Changsha especially command-
ed attention; the marvellous skill with
which any and all situations were dealt
with by those wonderful fingers; fortunate
who live within the Yalinton.

There is to be not one, but a staff of
these surgeon-specialists at Yale if the
funds are forthcoming. There is one now
taking a final year of training in the
New Haven Hospital, thanks to Dr.
Flint's interest. It is hoped he may be
sent out next Fall. He is a Penna.
graduate. He studied five years at
Cornell. He has been in a San Francisco
hospital under the big fellows. He is a
third-generation missionary. The young
children at carpentry for many summer
vacations; and his specialty is bone sur-
gery, the teachers noting that his skill
at the trade equips him for fine work at
the profession. Somehow as one looks
over this deep-chested, clear-eyed youth,
it seems as if the Yale man of means
may enjoy about the choicest emotions
those poor human hearts of ours are
capable of.

RAILWAYS THAT WAR HAS MADE.

Describing the supply organization
behind the French front, Mr. J. A.
Sponder, in the Westminster Gazette, says
the railroad supply stations and the lines
leading to them are very often entirely
new constructions for the purpose of the
war. Scores of miles of new railway
may be built for one operation, and the
rapidity with which this work is carried
out is one of the marvels of the war.
Lines which would take a year or two
years to build in time of peace are built
in a month or two months for the war.
A whole new railway, eighty kilo-
metres in length, and double-tracked,
was laid at Verdun in ten weeks. It
worked along it for half a mile, and it
was as firm and solid as any other per-
manent way.

RESPONSIBILITY.

WHO MADE THE WAR?

ANSWER TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

The following is a statement made to
a correspondent of the *Russkoe Slovo*,
Moscow, by M. Sazonoff, which has been
widely discussed in the German press.
This was one of the last public utter-
ances of M. Sazonoff before retiring from
office as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The substance and vehement tone of
the latest declarations of the German
Chancellor are explained when one re-
members that Bethmann-Hollweg had
to defend his reputation as a statesman
and his policies, not before some neutral
audience, but against the rebukes and
criticisms of his own fellow-country-
men.

In an attempt to
whitewash himself he has surpassed all
that he ever said before. Thus, for in-
stance, he does not hesitate to make the
extraordinary statement that “England,
France and Russia were closely united
in an alliance against Germany.” In
order to say such a thing one must
be sure of one's audience. It is true
that the Germans, on account of their
military education, are capable of accept-
ing collectively everything told them by
their Government as a revelation from
on high. Nevertheless, what the Chan-
cellor dared to declare no literate man
elsewhere in Europe would dare to
claim. That there was no such alliance
in existence between England, France
and Russia is known to the Chancellor
as well as to many others; but he thinks
it unprofitable to confess it.

ENGLAND.

As far as I am concerned, I was per-
sonally always of the opinion that if
Germany began a war in Europe for the
establishment of her hegemony, Eng-
land's participation in such a war would
be inevitable. However, I was not so
certain that England's entrance into it
would take place immediately after Ger-
many's attack upon France. The Chan-
cellor permits himself to say that we,
that is, France and Russia, would never
have dared to accept Germany's chal-
lenge for war had we not been assured of
England's co-operation. But in reality
the situation was exactly such as the
Chancellor refuses to admit. Though
loving peace and desirous of relieving
the situation without bloodshed, France
and Russia, nevertheless, had decided
to resist Germany, and once for all to
put an end to her habit of stepping on
her neighbours' toes.

What happened then? As a result
of Germany's clumsy diplomacy, the
Entente Cordiale, with its loose form,
has grown into a firm political alliance,
bound together for many years with
the object of defending the rights and
interests of the Powers belonging to it,
and to preserve peace in Europe.

RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION.

In addition to the many charges of
the Chancellor, which are all reasonable
for their bad faith, he also condemns
Russia for “burdening her conscience
with the guilt of a bloody crime by her
“premature” mobilization.” Of course
the Chancellor did not consider it
expedient to remember that the Russian
mobilization took place after the full
mobilization of the Austrian Army, and
after the mobilization of a considerable
part of the German Army.

The fact of the early mobilization
order printed in the Russian official
organ, the *Iskra*, is known to all,
and although the copies of that
paper were later torn by the police from
the hands of the public, the fact remains
a fact.

Ignoring the methods selected by the
Chancellor in his self-defence, I am
ready to admit that it is indeed possible
that the Chancellor himself did not
deem the war and was not even its
immediate culprit. But, should we even
admit such a possibility, that will
only make it apparent that the war
was sought and aimed at by his
many official colleagues. The con-
viction, firmly established in Europe,
that the ultimatum to Serbia was work-
ed out under the direct supervision of
a German diplomat occupying a high
post, and was immediately dispatched
to the German Emperor for approval,
passing the responsible burden of
German politics, will but attest the fact
that the Chancellor was not master in
his own house. At the same time it
is hard to entertain the thought that the
Chancellor could remain completely
outside the machinations of the enemies
of peace in Europe, or that he could be
entirely unaware of them.

PLANS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg fre-
quently speaks with artificial satisfaction
of what Germany has accomplished since
the beginning of hostilities, and care-
fully avoids mentioning the things
Germany had definitely planned, and
which still remain but a dream. A list
of these unaccomplished things would
prove in comparison with that of the
achievements, many times longer.

By no amount of ingenuity can the
Chancellor ever succeed in proving that
the war was caused by Russia or Eng-
land. The war is exclusively the work
of the Pan-Germanic cancer which has
been eating into the body of Germany
for years, and which has now reached
her vital organs.
To me, personally, it seems that at
times both the Chancellor and von
Jagow realized the danger hidden in
that terrible malady, but neither of them
had the courage to enter into a struggle
against it. So long as Germany's neigh-
bours are not convinced that Pan-
Germanism, in whose hands Prussian
militarism is the chief instrument, has
ceased to be a world menace, so long is
peace impossible between the Allies and
Germany.

THE WAR.

MR LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

THE GERMAN OFFER EXAMINED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN PEACE NOTES DELIVERED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The German Peace Note was delivered to the Foreign Office yesterday.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

The American Ambassador has handed to the Foreign Office the German Peace Note.

It is identical with Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag, consisting of a general proposal. There are no concrete conditions.

MEETING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A record attendance is expected at to-day's memorable meeting of the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith will probably be present.

Mr. Lloyd George has been working, and is likely to speak for two hours.

His reference to the German offer of peace will be the first official announcement.

THE PREMIER'S HISTORIC SPEECH.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George said he appeared before the House with the most terrible responsibility that could fall upon the shoulders of any living man, as the Chief Adviser of the Crown in the most gigantic war the country had ever engaged in—a war upon the events of which its destiny depends. It was the greatest war ever waged and its burdens the heaviest ever cast upon this or any other country. While the issues were the gravest that were ever attached to any conflict in which humanity had been involved, the responsibilities of the new Government had been suddenly accentuated by a declaration by the German Chancellor. The statement made by the latter in the Reichstag had been followed by a Note presented to the Government by the United States, without comment.

The answer will be given by the Government in full accord with our brave Allies. Naturally there has been an interchange of views, not upon the Note, because it only recently arrived, but upon the speech which propelled it, and inasmuch as the Note itself is practically only a reproduction, or certainly a paraphrase of that speech, the subject matter of the Note itself has been discussed formally. I am very glad to be able to state that we have each separately and independently arrived at identical conclusions. I am very glad that the first answer was given by France and Russia, for they have unquestionably the right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil; their sacrifices have been greater. That answer has already been published and on behalf of the Government I give a clear and definite support to it.

"Any man or set of men who wantonly or without sufficient cause prolonged a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse. On the other hand it is equally true that any man or set of men who from a sense of weariness or despair abandoned the struggle without achieving the highest purpose for which we entered upon it would be guilty of the foulest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman. I should like to quote the very well-known words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions: 'We accepted this war for an object, and a world object, and the war will end when that object is attained, under God.' I hope it will never end until that time." Are we likely (continued Mr. Lloyd George) to achieve that object by accepting the German Chancellor's invitation? (What are the proposals? There are none. To enter a conference on the invitation of a Germany proclaiming herself victorious without any knowledge of the proposals she proposes to make is to put our heads into a noose with the rope ends in Germany's hands. This country is not altogether without experience in these matters. This is not the first

time we have fought a great military despotism overshadowing Europe, and it won't be the first time we have helped to overthrow a military despotism. We can recall of one of the greatest of these despots that when he had a purpose to serve in working his nefarious schemes, his favourite device was to appear in the guise of the Angel of Peace. He usually appeared under those conditions when he wished for time to assimilate his conquests or to reorganise his forces for fresh conquests, or, secondly, when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and war weariness. The appeal was always made in the name of Humanity. He demanded an end to bloodshed at which he professed himself to be horrified, but for which he himself was mainly responsible. Our ancestors were taken in once and bitterly they and Europe rue it. The time was devoted to reorganising his forces for a deadlier attack than ever upon the liberties of Europe. Examples of that kind came us to regard this Note with a considerable measure of reminiscent disquietude.

We feel we ought to know before we can give favourable consideration to such an invitation that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained, and maintained in Europe. These terms have been repeatedly stated by all the leading statesmen of the Allies. "Mr. Asquith has stated them, repeatedly. It is important that there should be no mistake in a matter of life and death to millions. Therefore, he (the Speaker) would repeat them again: namely, complete restitution and full reparation with effectual guarantees. Did the German Chancellor use a single phrase indicating that he was prepared to accept such peace?

The very substance and style of the speech constitute a denial of peace on the only terms on which peace is possible. He is not even conscious now that Germany has committed any offence against the rights of free nations. Listen to this from the Note: "Not for an instant have the Central Powers swerved from the conviction that respect of the rights of other nations is not in any degree compatible with their own rights and legitimate interests." When did they discover that? Where was the respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium and Serbia? That was self-defence, I suppose, Menaced by the overwhelming armies of Belgium—(Laughter.)—I suppose the Germans had been intimidated into invading Belgium, burning Belgian cities and villages and the massacres of thousands of inhabitants, old and young, and the carrying of the survivors into bondage? They were carrying them into slavery at the moment when this Note was being written, about their unwavering conviction as to the respect of the rights of other nations. Are these outrages the legitimate interest of Germany? We must know that it is not the moment for peace if excuses of this kind for palpable crimes can be put forward two-and-a-half years after the exposure by grim facts of the guarantee. Is there, I ask in all solemnity, any guarantee that similar subterfuges will not be used in future to overthrow any Treaty of Peace you may enter into with Prussian militarism?

This Note and the speech prove that not yet have they learned the very alphabet of respect for the rights of others. (Cheers.) Without reparation peace is impossible. (Cheers.) Are all these outrages against humanity on land and sea to be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity? Is there to be no reckoning for them? Are we to grasp the hand that perpetrated these atrocities in friendship, without any reparation being tendered or given? Germany leaves us to exact damage for all future violence committed after the war? We have already begun.

It has cost us much and we must exact it now, so as not to leave such a grim inheritance to our children. Much as we all long for peace, deeply as we are horrified with the war, this Note and the speech which heralded it do not afford us much encouragement and hope for an honourable and lasting peace. What hope is given in that speech that the whole root and cause of this great bitterness—the arrogant spirit of the Prussian military cast—will not be as dominant as ever if we patch up peace now? (Cheers.)

After pointing out that the speech in which peace proposals were suggested resounded to the boast of Prussian military triumph, Mr. Lloyd George declared: "We must keep a steadfast eye upon the purpose for which we entered the war; otherwise the great sacrifices we have been making will be vain."

The German Note states that it was for the defence of their existence and freedom for national development that the Central Powers were constrained to take up arms. Such phrases defeat even those who pen them. They are intended to delude the German nation into supporting the designs of the Prussian military caste. Who ever wished to put an end to Germany's national existence or freedom of their national development? We welcomed their development as long as it was on the paths of peace. The Allies entered this war to defend Europe against aggression and Prussian military domination, and having begun it we must insist that the only end is the most complete and effective guarantee against the possibility of that ever again disturbing the peace of Europe. (Cheers.)

Prussia since she got into the hands of that cast has been a bad neighbour, arrogant, threatening, bullying, shifting boundaries at her will, taking one fair field after another from weaker neighbours, with her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offence and ready at a moment's notice to use them. She has always been an unpleasant, disturbing neighbour in Europe. (Hear, Hear.)

(Speech incomplete.)

THE STRUGGLE IN GREECE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

An Athens telegram dated the 18th inst. says: The situation is uncertain. The Entente diplomats are exchanging views regarding the second Note. The Press now describes the situation as impossible and urges the Government to take vigorous measures to terminate it.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Two championships were decided at the National Sporting Club.

BRITISH HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a 20-round contest for the heavyweight championship of Britain Staff Sergeant Wells met Sergeant Major Voyles. In the first round Voyles was sent down three times, once taking the count to eight. In the second round Voyles was sent down again three times, and took counts of seven and nine seconds. He was hardly able to raise himself and the referee intervened and declared Wells the winner.

WORLD'S FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the contest for the world's flyweight championship Wilde knocked out Zulu Kid, of America, in the eleventh round.

MUNITION MAKING IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.

Canada has 600 munition works, on which she is expending two and a half times the normal expenditure of the whole Dominion.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WATCH the children's colds and cures before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances and costs but a trifle. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE REAL LLOYD GEORGE. INTIMATE STUDY OF A COMPLEX CHARACTER.

At the present time the following article written twelve months ago by a Political Associate of the new Premier will be read with added interest:

Twenty years ago, when Mr. Lloyd George, from his corner seat on the Opposition benches—immediately below the Irish members—was beginning to show promise of genuine Parliamentary powers he caught the fancy of the late W. T. Stead, who was ever eager "to spoil a winner." In the Parliamentary handicaps. With characteristic resourcefulness the versatile journalist secured a look of the young Parliamentarian's hair, which he immediately dispatched—with the slightest due to its source—to a lady who claimed to be able to read character from the touch of the hair. In due time the desired delineation came back to Mr. Stead.

"This is the hair," wrote the lady, "of a 'shrewd, resourceful man, with distinct individuality and a mind pervaded by a strong sense of what is practicable and likely to yield most satisfactory results. He is one to turn circumstances of every kind to suit his purposes, being rarely baffled by opposing conditions."

"Such a man," it was added, "could not live and hide his light under a bushel, nor be content with a subordinate position. He must be prominent among his contemporaries."

It would be superfluous to lay stress upon the fact that the striking resemblance in Mr. Lloyd George's career—which the past twenty years have witnessed—have served to reflect the faithfulness of such a delineation.

A POLITICAL "JESTER AND HYDE."

Still, the fact remains that to the small coterie of intimate associates who constitute what may be termed Mr. Lloyd George's inner circle, and who have thus exceptional opportunities for marking the inner workings of his mind and the variations of his moods, it would have been a matter of no surprise if, on examination of another wisp of Mr. Lloyd George's hair—taken, let us say, from the opposite side of the head—the same lady had been led to frame quite a different delineation. For this inner circle of Mr. Lloyd George's associates holds the secret of that mystery which invariably baffles the men on the outer circumference of his friendships, whenever they set themselves the task of elucidating the complex elements of his personality.

This secret lies in the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's personality is a duplex one. He is a living embodiment of that striking conception which B. L. Stevenson made the dominant idea of his immortal story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—viz., that it is possible for two psychical personalities, which are not only distinct but even antithetical to one another in their predilections and purposes, to share the occupancy of the same physical tenement.

TWO LLOYD GEORGES.

There is the Lloyd George who is the direct product of his Cymric heredity and environment—in literal succession, to a long line of sturdy peasants who revelled amid the free air of the Welsh mountains and the bracing atmosphere of the Welsh convulsion. From them he has inherited the Puritanic conception of life—the dominant sense of its seriousness, a pessimistic insistence upon the sovereign rights of the individual in regard to civil and religious liberty, and an instinctive abhorrence of all that savours of oppression. In this Lloyd George one marks that unyielding resoluteness of purpose and that unflinching persistency in its pursuit which constitutes so deep and inherent a grain in the Celt.

When from a very humble start in life he attained Cabinet rank in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Administration, Mr. Lloyd George was the youngest member of the Government. But his ambitions were still unquenched. There remained still greater heights to scale, and while their challenge remained, Mr. Lloyd George's restless energies could know no rest. He was only one member of the Liberal Cabinet who would vote for Lloyd George to be made Premier, declared the late W. T. Stead in conversation on one occasion, "and that one," he quickly added, "is Lloyd George himself." Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues looked askance at him and in their hearts they feared him. But Mr. Lloyd George pursued his purposes, undeterred by their jealousies or by their latent hostility.

When Mr. Asquith vacated the Chancellorship of the Exchequer for the Premiership Mr. Lloyd George demanded the reversion as his right, and no one dared to contest his claim. And when, in the formulation of his first Budget, Mr. Lloyd George submitted to his colleagues in the Cabinet his novel proposals for the direct taxation of land, it is a secret known to his friends that these proposals were strenuously opposed by a majority in the Cabinet. But Mr. Lloyd George, with characteristic tenacity, stuck to his proposals, and by force of argument, he broke down the opposition.

HIS MASTERFULNESS.

From the outset masterfulness has been his outstanding attitude towards his colleagues. Even Mr. Asquith, with his strong chin and his granite-like strength of a Yorkshire temper, has, at times, been in the hands of Mr. Lloyd George, as yielding clay in the hands of the potter. When Mr. Lloyd George was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, he reminded Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who was then residing at 11 Downing Street, that the Chancellorship carried with it the occupancy of the official residence in Downing Street, with the result that Mr. Herbert Gladstone had to clear out for Mr. Lloyd George. But when Mr. Lloyd George himself relinquished the Chancellorship by sign-

lating that he should continue to occupy the official residence at Downing Street, and Mr. McKenna, as his successor in the Chancellorship, could do nothing but tamely acquiesce in that stipulation.

As every Parliamentarian knows, it has been an unbroken tradition at Westminster that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should occupy the private room adjoining that of the Prime Minister, and that, in the absence of the Prime Minister at any sitting of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the House should fall to the lot of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lloyd George enjoyed to the full the observation of this tradition, but when, in turn, Mr. Lloyd George exchanged the office of Chancellor for that of Minister of Munitions, he again stipulated not only that he should retain the commodious private room which he had occupied as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but that he should also lead the House in the absence of the Prime Minister. And again, both Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna realised that they could do no other than submit to the demand of their imperious colleague.

A CABINET REVOLT.

During the whole of his Ministerial campaign Mr. Lloyd George has only once been flouted by his colleagues in the Cabinet. This was last spring, when he submitted to them his proposals for State-ownership of the drink traffic. But his colleagues resolutely turned a deaf ear to his plea, and in the most decisive manner they vetoed his suggestions. It is no secret that Mr. Lloyd George keenly resented their action, and forthwith he proceeded to take his revenge, with the result that shortly afterwards he encompassed the demise of the Liberal Cabinet by the creation of a Coalition Government. For Mr. Lloyd George was the chief instigator of that sensational and unexpected development. The story will have to be told another time.

Such, then, is the one Lloyd George—a man of dominant personality, masterful of attitude, indomitable of will, inflexible of purpose, and absolutely ruthless in its realisation.

THE OTHER LLOYD GEORGE.

But there is another Lloyd George, who in many respects the direct antithesis of the former. This Lloyd George has many of the most characteristic faults and foibles of the Celtic temperament. He has an insatiable fondness for adulation. He is over-sensitive to criticism, and ever ready to take offence. He has all the fastidiousness of an epicure, a keen appreciation of the good things of this world, and an untrusting delight in all the pomp and glitter of high position.

It was the former Lloyd George that heroically faced the storm of public obloquy during the Boer War, and that even risked his life in his stern refusal to bow the knee to the Beal of War in response to the noisy clamour of frenzied mobs. But it was the other Lloyd George that revealed himself on the occasion of his recent visit to the Clyde workers, when, at the sound of the crash of the cheers that greeted the name of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, he hastened to curtsy favour with his audience by claiming Ramsay MacDonald as "my greatest friend."

It was, again, the former Lloyd George that first conceived the necessity of a Ministry of Munitions, which should mobilise all the industrial resources of this country in a grim determination to prosecute the war to a triumphant issue, and that insisted that a Bill for compulsory service should be forthwith introduced and passed into law. But it is the other Lloyd George that is constantly being picked at meetings of the Cabinet because Lord Kitchener will not pay the same attention to the word of command from the Minister of Munitions as does Mr. Asquith.

MR. BONAR LAW'S DIAGNOSIS.

It is an interesting fact that Mr. Bonar Law, with his insight into character, was quick to catch a glimpse of this duplex strain in Mr. Lloyd George's character. For on one occasion the Unionist leader likened Mr. Lloyd George to the presence of the public declaims on the woes and miseries of the poor and then goes home to remove the paint used to regale himself with the luxuries of a richly-laden table.

But the metaphor does an injustice to Mr. Lloyd George. He is not conscious of striving for personality, each of which is striving for the supremacy. Sometimes the one is in the ascendancy and sometimes the other—but the struggle is always going on. If I were asked which will ultimately triumph my ready answer in regard to the Government's great masterpiece, would be that the victory will ultimately go to the real self. And if I were further asked which of these two selves is the real self, my answer would be that it would be able to forecast Mr. Lloyd George's ultimate destiny. But that is a secret which lies solely within the ken of the gods. We must therefore "wait and see."

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA.

A Washington cable to the *Call* (Manila), dated the 11th inst. says: "The United States Senate is sitting in executive session, and is discussing the question of Japanese immigration. Senator Weeks, of California, is arguing for a recognition of the 'gentlemen's agreement,' whereby Japan promises to limit the number of subjects who shall seek entry to the United States in any given year."

Another cable says—President Wilson has announced that he will veto the Immigration Bill that is now being discussed in the United States Senate, unless the clauses relative to literacy are deleted.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from a lock jaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause the threat of disease. It also causes the blood to heal without maturation and in one-third of the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PREVENT PLAGUE & DIPHTHERIA BY USING "PURITOL."

A germicide of the highest efficiency. Unlike a great many disinfectants offered under various names Puritol possesses the following recommendations.

CLEANLINESS IN USE.

When emulsified by the addition of water it makes a perfect emulsion which does not stain or corrode and has a pleasant healthy odour.

ECONOMY.

A one gallon tin will on the addition of water produce 100 gallons of efficient disinfectant.

EFFICIENCY.

Used according to accompanying directions will destroy bacterial life and arrest all putrefactive decay.

1 PINT TINS 50 CENTS.
1 GALLON TINS \$2.00.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 422.

St. Queen's Road Central

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
Glover Street
HONGKONG

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

SINGAPORE RESIDENT'S TRAGIC DEATH.

MR. H. E. TWEDDELL'S INTERESTING CAREER.

The *Straits Times* regrets to record the sudden death of Mr. Harold E. Tweddell, managing partner of the Far Eastern Film Service, which occurred about six o'clock on the 8th. Deceased had left his office in the Arcade with Mr. Tweddell, and they were proceeding to the Adelphi Hotel by means of a motor cycle with side car. There was some difficulty in starting the machine owing to trouble with the carburettor, and Mr. Tweddell and a tamby had to push it for some distance before the engine started. Opposite the Europe Hotel Mr. Tweddell suddenly leaned forward and was found to be unconscious. He was taken into the hotel and first aid was rendered by Mr. J. H. Waring, but deceased expired without regaining consciousness, death being due to heart failure.

Mr. Tweddell, who was only twenty-nine years of age, had had an unusually varied and interesting career. Leaving home in thirteen he had visited all parts of the world, and when only eighteen engaged in a romantic adventure with a partner on the west coast of Africa where, fifteen miles from Loango, they succeeded in saving the steamer Celestine after it had been given up by three salvage companies. This exploit was made the subject of a story by the well known novelist Mr. Harold Bindloss. Returning to England with a considerable sum of money to his credit, Mr. Tweddell was interested in the proprietor of certain London and suburban theatres. Always a keen motorist he was associated in racing with the late Hon. O. B. Rolls, and held a commission in a London volunteer motor cyclist corps. He was also well known as a runner, in which connection he nearly gained Olympic Games distinction. Mr. Tweddell first came to Singapore in November, 1914, and returned about four months ago after being home on a business trip. He was made sergeant in the motor cyclist corps of the S.V.O. and was popular with his comrades and all who knew him. Much sympathy will be felt with the widow in her sad bereavement.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

It is not a little diverting to observe that those whom Mr. Asquith once condemned as "the professional whippersnappers" are now sufficiently reassured to describe as a "whine," a quite mild criticism of our preparations for the campaign of 1917. This at least is a sign that the nation is regaining its ancient self-confidence. In these days of pause and reflection we see no grounds either for whine or whimper. There is the essence of race in the creation within a couple of years of our national Army on a Continental scale, and as a people, judged by our Army alone, we are not afraid to be measured by the achievements of any other State, ancient or modern. Confronted by the menace of German aggression, we have increased our regular military forces from 450,000 men to 6,000,000 in two years—a feat unparalleled. No one who witnessed them will ever forget the recruiting scenes on the outbreak of the war—on one day alone 80,000 recruits were enlisted, and in the fifth week out of 250,000 men who presented themselves, 175,000 were admitted into the Army. "In ancient days," said the King, at that stirring time, "the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve." And so it was. The nation was willing to make any exertion necessary to drive back the German monster. First the National Registration Act, then the Draft scheme, and lastly Conscription itself were all accomplished in without serious dissent, and the Government were entrusted absolutely with the disposal of every man of military fitness in the country. Over 5,000,000 men in the United Kingdom had volunteered—it is estimated that Conscription in Great Britain alone—England being excluded—has added to the Army another million. That is the Army upon which we are now relying, the Army which is gaining fresh laurels for its country. It will confound whippersnappers and whine alike.—"Daily Chronicle."

The Board of Trade Labor Gazette states that the average retail food prices on November 1st were 5 per cent higher than the prices a month earlier. The increases include 10 per cent for fish, 15 per cent for potatoes, and more than double the prices they were a year ago. Compared with July, 1914, prices have increased by 78 per cent.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Straiters	To Sail	Remarks
LONDON & BOMBAY via NOVARA	Capt. H. R. HENDERSON	28th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES	SOMALI	about 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	Capt. L. D. PINCKNEY	about 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	NYANZA	about 31st Dec.	Direct Service.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, Port Said & MARSEILLES	SOMALI	about 17th Jan.	Direct Service.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
R. V. D. FARR,
Acting Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

North American Line. (TRANS-PACIFIC).
For VICTORIA, SETTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, AND YOKOHAMA.
"MEXICO MARU" Thursday, 28th Dec., at 3 p.m.
"HAWAII MARU" Monday, 8th Jan., at 3 p.m.

South American Line. For RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
"KASADO MARU" Wednesday, 10th Jan., at Noon.

Bombay Line. For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWORTH, HAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"MALAY MARU" Saturday, 30th Dec., at 7 a.m.

Java Line. For MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA AND MACASSAR.
"SHIBETORO MARU" Monday, 8th Jan., at 10 a.m.

Formosan Line. For TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 31st Dec., at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Wednesday, 27th Dec., at 10 a.m.
* Calling at Tamsui, Keelung, via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN		28th Dec., at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	6th January.	27th Jan., at 11 a.m.

THE above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electric Light. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO, SUEZ, and PORT SAID, in conjunction with the INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Steamer from Hongkong, on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	10th Jan.	31st Jan.
	s.s. "UMKUZI"	

For Freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS AND SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)
For BOSTON & NEW YORK
It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.
For Freight & further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. BANRI MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 23rd Dec.
S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 28th Dec.
S.S. BORO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 31st Dec.
S.S. RIJUN MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 3rd Jan.
S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 8th Jan.
S.S. BANRI MARU, For Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 13th Jan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	HOHOW	Dec. 21, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Dec. 21, at 2 p.m.
SAIGON	CHENAN	Dec. 22, Daylight
SAIGON	CHENAN	Dec. 22, at 3 p.m.
SAIGON	CHENAN	Dec. 24, Daylight
HOHOW & HAIPHONG	CHENAN	Dec. 26, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHENAN	Dec. 26, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Dec. 28, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Dec. 29, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUT".
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, etc. "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chien," "Kichow," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed at Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, Dec. 24, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, Dec. 28, Daylight
KOBÉ & MOJI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, Dec. 28, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHONGSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 29, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 5, at Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers Kutang, Namang, Loong & Kooking leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the Yaching, Kwong leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A daily qualified Surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yanktze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "JAPAN," 5,000 tons, Capt. J. E. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBÉ and MOJI on the 23rd December.

S.S. "BHARATA," 5,000 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on the 23rd December.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG..... Capt. J. W. Evans..... FRIDAY, 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.
HAITAN..... Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... THURSDAY, 28th Dec. at 11 a.m.
* Cargo for Amoy via Fochow.

For Freight and Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SWATOW

HAITAN..... Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... SUNDAY, 24th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer..... Tons & Speed..... Leave Hongkong.....

NIPPON MARU..... 11,000-15 knots..... Thu., 4th Jan. at 10.30 a.m.

SHINYO MARU..... 22,000-21 knots..... Tues., 16th Jan. at Noon.

PERSIA MARU..... 8,000-14 knots..... Sat., 27th Jan. at 10.30 a.m.

KOREA MARU..... 18,000-18 knots..... Sat., 10th Feb. at Noon.

SIBERIA MARU..... 18,000-18 knots..... Mon., 26th Feb. at Noon.

TENYO MARU..... 22,000-21 knots..... Tues., 6th Mar. at Noon.

First Class to London..... G\$348. (271-10-0) Return G\$693. (2192)

" " " San Francisco G\$350. " " G\$4750.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For further particulars apply to
T. DAIGO, AGENT, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier), Telephone 291.

Telephone 291.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer..... Tons & Speed..... Sailing.....

KIYO MARU..... 17,800-14 knots..... Tues., 9th Jan. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
T. DAIGO, AGENT, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier), Telephone 291.

Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION..... STEAMERS..... SAILING DATE.....

LONDON via SINGAPORE..... MALACCA..... THURSDAY, 28th Dec. at Noon.

COLOMBO, DELAGOA..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

BAY, CAPE TOWN AND YOKOHAMA..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT..... SHIDZUOKA MARU..... WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan. at Noon.

TLE, via SHANGHAI..... KAMAKURA MARU..... TUESDAY, 2nd Jan. at Noon.

MOJI, KOBÉ, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA..... KAMAKURA MARU..... TUESDAY, 2nd Jan. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE..... SHIKO MARU..... TUESDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

via MANILA, THURS..... SHIKO MARU..... TUESDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

DAY ISLAND, THURS..... SHIKO MARU..... TUESDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

VILLE and HEBERANE..... SHIKO MARU..... TUESDAY, 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

PENANG & RANGOON..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

MALACCA and COLOMBO..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

NAGASAKI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

SHANGHAI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

SHANGHAI & KOBÉ..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

KOBÉ..... KASHIMA MARU..... THURSDAY, 4th Jan. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA..... SHIDZUOKA MARU..... THURSDAY, 28th Dec. at Noon.

via PANAMA CANAL..... SHIDZUOKA MARU..... THURSDAY, 28th Dec. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. KORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship NOVARA, Captain H. R. HENDERSON, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Service, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Manchester and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "Alma" due in London about 16th February, 1917.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
R. V. D. FARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 16, 1916.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "LOKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports, on FRIDAY the 10th January, at noon.

For information regarding freight etc., kindly apply to the undersigned.
T. DAIGO, Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1916.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Oil, Kerosene and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Fancy Goods and Jewellery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Olives' Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2 to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from 210 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (ESTABLISHED 1814), 15, ARCHER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "AMVARS, LONDON."

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Park Road Station.

The Lower Park Road Station.

Wo Cheung (D'Almeida Street).

Hong Cheong (Kowloon).

etc. etc. etc.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

Chinese characters

The Chinese Mail

Chinese characters

The Chinese Mail

Chinese characters

The Chinese Mail

Chinese characters

The Chinese Mail

Chinese characters

The Chinese Mail

